BROADWAY AND ANN STREET,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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### AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street,-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- PAUL CLIFFORD; OR GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- OVER THE FALLS-FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street .-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-THE CHILD

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st, between 5th and 6th avg .-WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 20th st. -Performances every afternoon and evening-Thurs BLIND MICE.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn .-SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE CITY OF PARIS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-THEODORE THOMAS'

# TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Sunday, June 18, 1871.

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THE LYNCHBURG Virginian announces that It favors the new departure "as it understands t." That's the Jacksonian way of putting it.

AN IMMENSE SCHOOL of bluefish came inside the breakers at Long Branch vesterday. and everybody there tired himself out hooking them from the shore. The President was on hand, but did not "move upon the enemy's works," owing to a press of more important

THE LANAHAN TRIAL in relation to the Methodist Book Concern matter is progressing so rapidly that the accused has been given permission to examine the books of the Concern. The whole trial so far has reflected little credit upon the Methodist denomination in general.

THE WEST POINT BOARD OF VISITORS are divided as to the report they are to make, more especially concerning the liberty of intercourse with the outside world to be allowed the cadets during their student life. Some of the sage thinkers on the Board actually favor a recluse life, on the ground that outside society interferes with their studies. But the general impression is that soldiers need not be bookworms, and that in commanding armies and winning battles a knowledge of men is not much less valuable than a knowledge of books.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN FRANCE.-All our news from Paris is to the effect that the three political parties in France are each doing their best to win at the approaching supplementary elections. The republicans are watchful, the Bourbons are full of hope, and the adherents of the Bonapartes are by no means in despair. The military display in the Champ de Mars will reveal the sentiments of the army, and it is possible that after the review we shall be able to write more definitely as to what shall be the future government of France. M. Thiers, meanwhile, is doing well by the republic.

TURKEY AND GREECE. -The government of the Sultan takes umbrage at a late appointment of the Greek government and refuses to receive Mr. Trecoupis as ambassador from the Hellenic government. The Porte's reasons for this are that the new appointee was Foreign Minister of Greece during the Cretan rebellion, and he is thought to have sympathized to some extent with the Cretans. Be that as it may, Turkey might do worse than forget bygones. If the Turkish government is going to feel annoyance at its neighbors on every possible occasion we think it will have an excellent opportunity to gratify such a propensity in the no very distant future.

STREET NOMENCLATURE. -We learn that an uptown organization is in consultation with the authorities in regard to changing the names of some of the uptown streets and avenues. For example, it is proposed to change the name of lighth avenue, or its extension from Fiftyminth street (commencement of the Central Park), to that of New York avenue, and the name of the Grand Boulevard to "West Bourne." The former change may do very well. We have no great "New York avenue," and Eighth avenue, from the point designated to Spuyten Dayvil creek, might be so called with much propriety. But to change the name of the Grand Boulevard to "West Bourne" will prove a change, we think, weil calculated to send those who favor it to that political bourge whence no traveller ever decline, the prelude and preparation retorns.

NEW YORK HERALD | The Pope of Rome and the King Italy-Can They Both Reign in Rome?

While the Catholic Church, from Rome to the uttermost parts of the earth, is celebrating the twenty-fifth year of the Pontificate of Pope Pius IX. as a jubilee, these devout rejoicings are sadly blended with the shadows of coming events which may again drive the Holy Father into exile, and with but little hope this time of his recall-at least, during the living generation. The 1st day of July next has been appointed for the transfer of the King and the government of Italy from Florence to Rome as the Italian capital. Shortly after the withdrawal of the French imperial troops from Rome last summer the Italian troops, under the pressure of the popular sentiment of the peninsula, were marched into the Holy City, and the Pope's temporalities were declared annexed to the kingdom of Italy. From that day to this the Pope has, from time to time, protested against this usurpation of the patrimony of St. Peter, and has been generally considered by the Catholics as a prisoner in his own capital. But still, with the Italian government at Florence, he has bad at least the shadow remaining with him of sovereignty in Rome. Even this shadow, however, will disappear with the formal establishment in the city of King Victor Emmanuel, his Court, Cabinet and Parliament. Then, indeed, and to all intents and purposes, the sovereign of and in Rome will be the Italian King, and the last shadow of the Pope's temporal power will disappear.

What, then, will the Pope do? It is reported that he has made his preparations for retiring to the island of Corsica. If so, he has no doubt made his arrangements with the consent and co-operation of M. Thiers, the executive head of the French government, in view of this retirement, as the best thing for the Pope and as the best thing that can be done for him by France under existing circumstances. But why should the Pope retire from Rome, when, by act of Parliament, Italy guarantees that he shall be independent as head of his Church in Rome, and shall have a liberal quarterly allowance in cash from the Italian treasury for the maintenance of his dignity and independence as the living successor of St. Peter? The answer to this question is that the Pope, by Divine authority, charged with the patrimony of St. Peter, cannot consent to surrender it.

The Pope's latest encyclical-published in full in the HERALD of the 13th inst. -defines his position on the question to be absolutely beyond any compromise whatever. He says in this encyclical, "But the sub-Alpine government meanwhile, while on one hand it hurrles to make the city of Rome the scorn of the world, on the other labors to beguile Catholics by puffing up and affanging certain idle immunities and safeguards which, in its language, it calls 'guarantees,' to the end that these be substituted to us for the civil sovereignty which, by a long series of intrigues and by parricidal arms, it has robbed us of. Already, venerable brethren, we have pronounced our sentence on these immunities and safeguards, We have branded their folly, their guilt and their mockery in our letter, dated the 2d of March last, to our venerable brother, Constantine Patrizi, Cardinal," &c. Furthermore, after denouncing at some length "the base and unceasing pretence" of the sub-Alpine government and "its shameless contempt of our Pontifical authority," the Holy Father says :- "So now, as of our bounden duty, we declare that we will never agree to nor accept, nor can we so agree to or accept, those cunningly wrought-out safeguards or guarantees proposed by the sub-Alpine government, whatever their device, or any others, of whatsoever kind or however ratified, which, under the form of securing our sacred power and liberty, shall have been offered to us in lieu of and in exchange for that civil principality with which Divine Providence willed the Holy Apostolic See should be furnished and strengthened, and which is ratified to us by legitimate and irrefragible titles, as well as by possession for more than eleven centu-

This is clear enough and emphatic enough for the dullest comprehension. It simply means that in this business the Pope holds the "sub-Alpine" government (he does not admit its right to be called the government of Italy) as guilty of usurpation, treachery and sacrilegious robbery, and that he cannot consent to a condonement of these unpardonable crimes, or to a compromise with the robber on any terms. In a word, the Holy Father adheres inflexibly to his ultimatum, the restoration of his temporalities; and these have been indicated by Cardinal Antonelli as rightfully comprising the territories between the river Po and the Neapolitan frontier. Assuming that the Italian King and government will formally enter into the occupation of Rome as the Italian capital on or about the 1st of July, the question recurs, what will the Pope do? Will he remain in the city with a protest against its occupation by the "sub-Alpine" usurpation, or will he leave it and seek an asylum in Corsica, rather than submit to the humiliations of an unhappy subject in his own capital and of a dependent upon the government be so emphatically condemns?

In view of the uncompromising attitude of the Pope, and the evident abhorrence in which he holds the "sub-Alpine" government, how can he remain in the Vatican as a vassal of the new sovereign of Rome established in the city? He has, in all probability, resolved to go out when the obnoxious government comes in. After reading his late encyclical on this subject it is difficult to imagine that he will consent to remain in Rome in the presence of the King of Italy, except as a prisoner, and we do not apprehend his detention against his own will. But what advantage is there to be gained to the Papacy by this abandonment of Rome? This is an important question, From "The Papal Drama, an Historical Essay"-a London book, by John H. Gill, a bold heretical writer-the author says, in reference to Pope John XXII., who, in consequence of Italian and Roman disturbances (1316) fixed his court at Avignon, that "over the sojourn of the Papacy in France-not unhappily denominated the seventy years captivity-Papal annalists and enthusiasts have wrung their hands, and not without good reason;" that "it was a period of deep for still deeper and more decided declen-

sion;" that "the Papacy dwindled in every way-in worldly might, in spiritual poweras the dictator of kings and as the dictator of consciences;" that "away from its proper seat, afar from that awful and imperial Rome, wherewith the might and majesty of the Popedom were indissolubly bound up, the Roman Pontiff grew slight and small in the sight of

Christendom." Pius VI. really died as a martyr to the ortures of the first French republic, and Pius VII. enjoyed no bed of roses under the First Napoleon. Reduced at length to the condition of a French subject on a pension in the shape of an income of \$400,000 a year, "he hurled a vigorous protest against his deposition and a bull of excommunication against his imperial dethroner. In answer thereto General Radet entered Rome, arrested the Pontiff and sent him off prisoner to Lavona." And so, despoiled and humiliated, he remained subject to the harsh caprices of Napoleon the First till released by the oppressor's overthrow and abdication in 1814. The allles restored the Pope to Rome and his temporalities, however, not as a duty to the Pope and his Church, but as a duty to the divine rights of kings against the radical doings of the French revolution and the red republicans. And so, by the Holy Alliance, the red spirit and the reds were kept down till the French uprising of 1848, which convulsed the Continent again, and which, among other things, brought forth the Roman republic of Garibaldi, and the expulsion of the Pope (Pius the Ninth). He was restored to Rome and his temporalities by Napoleon III., and maintained there by him

till 1870, and we know the rest. Now, we are told that his Holiness, in view of the formal occupation of Rome by the "sub-Alpine" government, is preparing for a retreat to Corsica. If so, he doubtless expects in good time the intervention of France in his behalf. But what can France do for him? Nothing, at present, beyond the hospitalities due to the head of the Catholic Church as an exile. However, from all the facts and all the lights before us, we are inclined to believe this report of Corsica. But, at seventy-nine years of age, the Holy Father has hardly strength for this adventure, and as the time draws near for a final decision he may so conclude. Our opinion is that Rome, with the sovereignty of the Leonine city, including St. Peter's and the Vatican, is still the best place for the Pope, excepting New York on a new departure.

Death of Mr. Vallandigham. Well may it be said in the impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church, that "in the midst of life we are in death." The sudden death of Clement L. Vallandigham, in the midst of health, vigorous manhood, professional labor, and a fame that was ringing from one end of the republic to the other, is enough to impress us with the uncertainty of life and the slender thread upon which it hangs. The circumstances attending the death of Mr. Vallandigham, details of his history and of an interview which our correspondent had with him, with other interesting matter relating to him and his career, are published to-day in another part of the paper. Whatever may be said of the faults or political errors of the deceased, no one will deny that he was true to his convictions, fearless as a political leader and a man of considerable ability. He was, no doubt, as honest in what is called his "new departure" as in opposition to the war. Had he lived he might have exercised great influence in harmonizing the democratic party as well as in bringing peace to the country. It is gratifying to know, however, that he lived long enough to accept the issues of the war as inevitable, and to give the weight of his influence toward removing them from party politics. Those who knew Mr. Vallandigham personally or in social life can testify to his fine qualities and high character. He was frank, genial, reliable, a true friend and a charming companion. With the bold and robust character of the Western man there was united with that the high tone, generous impulse and refinement of the old Southern school of statesmen. He will be mourned by a large circle of friends, and the democrats have lost a leader who promised to be eminently useful to the party. Let his faults be buried with him and his virtues only be remembered.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE IN ROME has passed off amid the wast concourse of the inhabitants of the Eternal City and thousands of strangers and pilgrims from all climes who had undertaken long and perilous journeys in order to behold the face of their chief pastor. The accomplishment of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pope's reign has been considered almost a miracle by a great part of Roman Catholic Christianity. At any rate, it must have been deemed an event of great solemnity to call forth such great proofs of devotion. There was no lack of processions, of chanting priests and pilgrims, and ceremonies and those scenes of chaste splendor with which the Papacy loves to surround itself. His Holiness must have had arduous work of it receiving the many visitors who came to see him; but he is such a good old man, and so mild and gentle. that doubtless it was all a labor of love to

The celebration in Brussels, says our cable report, was a failure, because there was an attempt to give the demonstration a political character, which damped the ardor of many, who looked upon the celebration from a purely religious standpoint, as in truth they

were right to do. OUR TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH from Mexico tells the same old story of internal strife and turmoll-a general scramble of all parties for power, without any honesty of purpose in any of them. The same wearying monotony of petty warfare, no end of assassinations and revolutions-these constitute the usual budget of news from Mexico. And yet the Mexican press "is severe in its strictures on the New YORK HERALD," because the New YORK HERALD has told them over and over again those disagreeable truths which are wormwood to their palates, that they are speeding at the fastest rate possible down bill to the devil by following the lead of their unbridled passions. But we think all good advice is thrown away on Mexico. What Mexicans say about resisting "the invasion of the Yankees" is simply ridiculous. We should like to know how they would relish an armed invasion of our boys in Mr. Ashbury and the New York Yacht Club-The Telegraphic Correspondence.

We publish to-day the correspondence beween Mr. James Ashbury and the New York Yacht Club relative to the races for the Queen's Cup. It will be remembered that Mr. Ashbury, in one of his after-dinner speeches, announced that by his interpretation of the deed of trust under which the cup is held by the New York Yacht Club he had the right to challenge for a race with one repesentative yacht, and that he was not compelled to sail the entire fleet, as did the America when the cup was first won. The published letter of Mr. Schuyler, in which he announced that it was the intention of the donors to have the race sailed by one vessel to be selected, and not by the squadron, served to confirm the expressed opinion of Mr. Ashbury. Acting upon this letter alone, the New York Yacht Club generously acceded thereto and agreed to name a yacht to meet the Livonia when the latter made her appearance. The action of the club was at once communicated to Mr. Ashbury by cable. Following close upon this concession comes the despatch from Mr. Ashbury, saying that in the event of the New York Yacht Club being willing to waive the six months' notice, the Livonia would leave for New York in the month of September. Again, the club, willing to meet him more than half way, considers his proposition and waives the required notice, and in notifying him thereof asks that he name a day on which the race shall take place. Then follows the reply of Mr. Ashbury, in which, while failing to name a day for the match as he was requested to do, he says that the six months' notice being waived, the several clubs will shortly send the necessary certificates for the Livonia's matches, to be sailed some time in October, thus carrying out his threat made in another after-dinner speech, that he was going to the United States as the representative of eight English yacht clubs, and by this means, if he did not win in the first race, he would have seven more chances to secure the Queen's Cup, the prize he so much covets.

Mr. Ashbury, by his speeches and correspondence, shows great ignorance of sporting matters. He apparently does not stop to consider well how much he is requiring and how much has been conceded to him, or he would not endeavor to force so much more upon those who thus far have granted all that he has asked. It is evident that he has ceased to consider the race he is so anxious for as one of model against model, but looks upon it with only an eye to the Queen's Cup and how he can contrive to recover it from us. With this one idea he fails to recollect that it is entirely out of the power of the New York Yacht Club to accept a challenge for the second race until the first has been decided. He would have to come to New York and sail the first race with the Livonia against a vessel of our squadron that may be selected to meet her. Then if defeated he can challenge for race No. 2, and it would be time enough then for the New York Yacht Club to determine if it would adhere strictly to the terms of the deed of trust and demand six months' notice for the second race, or waive it again. The Livonia may win the first race and then the matter would end, the second race becoming an after consideration. Mr. Ashbury, upon reflection, must see this and be content and feel that to ask more is impossible until after the first race is decided. The New York Yacht Club, we suppose, in doing what it has done had solely in view the intentions of those who placed the cup in its custody, as expressed in the letter of Mr. Schuyler. It made a concession in waiving the six months' notice. This was no doubt done to prove its sincerity and to give Mr. Ashbury the opportunity of being the first Englishman to recover that which England had lost. The same spirit that sent the America to English waters to race the combined yacht squadrons has beyond question actuated the New York Yacht Club in its dealings with Mr. Ashbury-a feeling of fairness, of good will and a desire to throw no impediment in his way; but it looks to us as if all this was not appreciated. Mr. Ashbury appears to think that because some points have been conceded all must be; that we must break through all established customs and rules for his sake ; that he has but to ask to have granted. The question has been more than once asked, has not enough been done for Mr. Ashbury? And the opinion has frequently been expressed that too much has been given up to him. If the latter is the case it is only because of the unselfish feeling for which Americans are proverbial. If an error has been committed it has been one of generosity, and if this generosity is not appreciated no blame can be attached to us. The course pursued by Mr. Ashbury has not, in our opinion, been of that sportsmanlike character we had every reason to expect. We admire his laudable ambition to re-establish the lost reputation of England for owning the fastest yacht, but regret that his ambition has carried him so far as to cause him, apparently, to forget the courtesies that are customary on occasions like the present. We are willing to concede much, but cannot give up everything in order to render it certain that Mr. Ashbury shall win, and it is about time that he should be made aware of this fact. The published correspondence shows how the matter stands, and from it it will be seen that all has been done that possibly can be at present, leaving the future to care for itself.

GERMAN TRIUMPH .- On June 18, 1815, was fought the battle of Waterloo. On June 18, 1871, it was originally intended that the German armies should enter Berlin in triumph. It was found, however, that the 18th was on Sunday, and the triumphal entrance was wisely fixed for Friday, the 16th. The demonstration made in Berlin on Friday last will not soon be forgotten. It was not the less a commemoration of Waterloo that it was slightly ahead of time. To-day the Champ de Mars is as full of life and gayety as if France had gained a victory. To-day, Berlin having enjoyed her holiday show, finds satisfaction in thanking God in the churches. The French remember Waterloo and make the most of it. The Germans remember Waterloo, and in the holy house of prayer thank God that there can be no more Jenas. As for them Waterloo is a great memory; but Sedan is a greater. and so is the surrender of Paris. To-day in Paris and to-day in Berlin-behold the difference of the two capitals and the two peoples! | jurisdiction.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF WATERLOO AND THE

Review of the Religious Press.

Our religious contemporaries do not put in a very brilliant appearance this week. The only thing that seems to have stirred them up was the preparation attending the celebration of the twenty-fifth year of the Pontificate of Pope Pius IX., which event came off in grand style on the 16th instant. The New York Tablet (Catholic) says :-

With our brethren in every land beneath the sun, with the Catholic press of the whole world, we lovingly unite in a filial greeting to the Father of the Fathrout, the Vicar of Christ, thankful to the Almighty Ruier of all who has preserved so long a life so valuable, such a head and such a heart to guide the bark of Peter through the terrible storms of these evil days.

The Freeman's Journal, always enthusiastic in anything it undertakes, had the following in reference to the then coming jubilee:ing in reference to the then coming jubilec:—
Nearly all over the Catholic world the faithful, on
the 18th inst., will go flocking to the churches, on
Friday or this week—feast of the Sacred Heart—to
offer a fervent communion in solemn thanksgiving
to God for having so long preserved the life of so
great a Pope as Pius IX., and to implore of God,
through the intercession of the mother Immaculate
and of St. Joseph, patron of the universal Church,
and of all the Saints, that this wonderful Pontif
may yet be spared to see the rights and prerogatives of the Holy See recognized, the States of the
Church restored, peace established on a more hopeful basis and the great work of the Vatican Council
completed.

Henry Ward Beccher tells us in his Chris-

tian Union what faith is, as follows:-The greatest fact in the universe is God. And this supreme fact the soul lays direct hold of. In his highest moments man is as directly conscious of God as ne is conscious of the green grass in the sunshine before him. The unfathomable greatness, the goodness, the love which that name implies, come straight home to the soul. The eye does not see color, the ear does not hear music by a straighter path than the heart knows and feels God. This is faith, in its highest sense—the direct, immediate apprehension of spiritual realities.

The Union also gives us some news from Athens, in the shape of a report of a meeting of the "Radical Club," consisting of ladies and gentlemen who came together apparently for the purpose of hearing and telling "some new thing." At the last meeting, it seems, there was a great talk about science and religion, and great jubilation over the triumphs of the former. Whereupon Colonel Higginson said :-

The dangerous tendency of science was that it would create a new hierarchy of conceited professors over a hierarchy of conceited clergymen.

Precisely, says the Union, and the arrocance of the one is not a particle more tolerable than that of the other.

The Evangelist indulges in a characteristic lament over the city charity appropriations in behalf of what it facetiously calls "Our Established Church," and goes on to say :-

To term these "charities" is adding insult to injury. They imply sectarian taxation in a most odious form. How much longer will the people of this State submit to allow this legalized robbery and injustice to go on? It is altogether in violation of the principles of American government.

The Observer joins with its Presbyterian colaborer, the Evangelist, in the cry against the city charities, taking for its text the fact that Mayor Hall has just drawn his warrant for one bundred thousand dollars, in accordance with the law of 1870, for the New York Foundling Hospital. This round hundred thousand, says the Observer,

Is taken out of the pockets of an overtaxed people, to be put into the hands of a few "Sisters of Charity" who are the founders of a foundling hospital. The city has not the appointment of the officers. The institution is private. The money is spent without any responsibility to the public. The city has no power to examine into the management of the asylum, the use of its funds or the treatment of the invales.

Does the Observer want the terrible Tammany ring to manage the asylum?

The Observer also discourses on Thought and Free Religion," and takes occasion to rap the Boston radical theorists over the knuckles. It says:-

We have a large class of "free-religionists" in our own land—"free-thinkers," haters of Christianity—who want to try the experiment on our soil, and who, in their wild ambition, wish to have it tried all over the world. They are but fulfilling the Divine prediction that "there shall come in the last days scoffers." They may be able to overthrow the latth of some, but "the foundation of God standeth sure."

The Independent has a savage article entitled Jeff Davis and the lamented Vallandigham are made the targets for the malignant shafts of the writer. A good deal is said in the article that had better been left unsaid.

The Golden Age asks, "What is the Woman Question?" and proceeds to answer its own inquiry in its own peculiar way. It insists that "the woman question, when it is carried before the public for discussion, shall not be dwarfed into any mere demand for a political prerogative, but shall include the whole broad theme of woman's social oppression." The "Democratic Departure" is also the subject of a few tender lines in the Age, while the "Bloody Pageant in Paris" is the theme of a lively assault upon the Versailles government as a twin of the Commune in passion, violence and murder. The "Ethics of Loafing" is an article based upon overworking the brain, concluding as follows:-

One of the most sage and benignant directions ever given by the illustrious farmer who edits the Tribune and may be the next President is the one which he gave to a noted man who had got rich, and wanted to know what he was to do next—"Go afishing!" was the answer. If more of us would go afishing before we get rich, fewer of us would find paralysis interfering with our enjoyment of riches after they are got.

The Jewish Messenger compliments the HERALD upon its enterprise in reporting faithfully the progress of Judaism, but takes exceptions to some of our editorial comments and conclusions. It is, however, altogether more of a matter of taste than a lack of judgment or information. The Hebrew News has given the HERALD quite a lengthy complimentary notice, which we reproduce.

The Apostolic Times comes to us from Lexington, Ky., with a "Plea for Our Dying Churches," and gives the names of five worthy gentlemen as editors. They ought to constitute a religious staff-editorial with strength sufficient to keep Satan at bay and arouse the dying Churches of their vicinity.

The Boston Pilot has its usual variety of Catholic intelligence, including a very interesting letter from its special Roman correspondent on the subject of the seventy-ninth birthday of Pope Pius.

Our country religious contemporaries are unusually dull this week. They should wake up, encourage revivals, camp meetings, and so on, or there is great danger of sin and wickedness entering the folds and committing sad depredations among the lambs in the flocks of our rural communities.

A MUTINY has broken out on board Mr. Lorillard's yacht Enchantress, says our cable report. We are surprised at this announcement, as sailors on board pleasure yachts generally receive kind treatment at the hands of their commanders. In the present instance the report that an officer has been stabbed gives the matter a serious look, and we may expect that the British authorities who have charge of the mutinous men will deal out stern justice to the offenders if the case should come within their

The Ninth at Bunker Hill.

The bold Ninth arrived in Boston yesterday,

and this morning is gallantly holding its own in the midst of a large force of its most merciless enemies. It succeeded yesterday in celebrating, as far. as its services were found available, the Battle of Bunker Hill, and in initiating its brave commander into the real "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," by means of artillery salutes and martial manouwres upon the very spot where the blood of Britishers and Continentals mingled in conflict nearly a hundred years ago. The associations and history connected with the scene and the genuine explosive gunpowder that was burned will doubtless be military experience enough for the gallant warriors, who fear not Long Branch encampments or Broadway parades. The dreadful ordeal of all is to come, however-the praying match. Fisk and his followers kneel at any convenient spot to-day to pray there is no certainty what commotion may ensue. The novelty of the occasion may quite likely deprive even the Hero of the Opera House of his wonted self-possession, and it is almost certain that the Bostonians will be all day in a state of excitement similar to that which produces revolutions in Paris. They are familiar enough with prayer, those pious Bostonians, especially the prayer of the Pharisee, standing upon the street corners; but they cannot get it through their noddles that so openly and avowedly wicked a sinner as Fisk has any right to pray. With his hardy warriors to back him, however, Fisk is able to defy all the Boston saints, and may exclaim with the crazy man, who, on being ejected from church for his noisy exhortations, knocked the sexton down and returned to his devotions in triumph, that "he'd be d-d if he didn't get religion if he had to thrash every fellow in the church."

### A Sensation at the Hab-St. Ludlow Quotes Ecripture.

The Springfield Republican quotes Scripture on the occasion of the visit of Colonel Fisk's Ninth regiment to Massachusetts. The editor of the Republican should have Christianlike feelings toward Colonel Fisk, if only because the latter put him in Ludlow street jail over a Sabbath, on an alleged libel suit. Yet while he knows Colonel Fisk wants his men to pray on Boston Common this present blessed Sabbath, the editor of the Republican overhauls his Bible and selects from Matthew vi., 5, as follows:-

And when thou prayest thou shalt not be as hypocrites are; for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily, I say unto you, they have their reward.

So far as the praying part of the matter is concerned, probably Colonel Fisk will not wish to have it observed according to the Gospel of St. Ludlow, of whom the editor of the Republican is the profit. But we may as well tell all our musical men, all our band men, our leaders of musical and band men, that when the Boston populace see and hear that gigantic band which left this city in companionship with Colonel Fisk's Ninth New York regiment on Friday last all the resolutions and ordinances the Common Council of Boston may pass will' not prevent the populace from giving a hearty and a joyous welcome to all concerned.

## Personal Intelligence.

Ex-Governor Morris, of Maryland, is domiciled at the Magison Avenue Hotel.

Commander J. H. Harminy, of the United States Navy, is quartered at the Grand Central. Hon. Dudley Campbell, of England, is staying at

the Brevoort House. ary A. Blyth and wife, of Buenos Ayres, South America, have anartments at the Irving House. General Webster Flanagan, of Texas, is sojourn-

General E. M. McCook, of Denver, Colorado, is quartered at the St. Nicholas.

G. W. Milifield, of Goshen, is registered at the St. Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Raleigh, N. Y., is a so-

journer at the Fifth Avenue. Professor G. M. Mowbray, of Massachusetts, is at the lifth Avenue.

Dr. C. R. Broadbent, of Boston, is registered at the St. George. E. M. Madden, of Middletown, N. Y., is stopping at the St. James.

N. Aubin, editor of the Montreal (Canada) Le Pays, is staying at the Grand Central. Dr. John Clopton, of Williamsburg, Va., is domi-

clied at the Fifth Avenue.

Judge R. McK. Ormsby is residing at the St. George.
Governor J. W. Stewart, of Vermont, yesterday

arrived at the St. Nicholas. Colonel C. D. Morris, of Texas, is at the Grand

J. B. Chaffer and John Hughes, of Colorado, are

staving at the St. Nicholas. John Hardy, of Alabama, is sejourning at the Grand Central.

Thurlow Weed and daughter left on the steamer Manhatian for Europe yesterday. His health has been for some time impaired by a nervous affection, and it is to regain it that the European trip is being undertaken.

## AN EXCITED CONCRECATION.

Almost a Riot in a Synagosue. Essex Market yesterday afternoon was the scene of a tremendous excitement among the Israelitish persuasion of the east side. Some three hundred sons and daughters of Abraham who had been attending divine worship at a synagogue at No. 62% Carystle street came crowding into court, before Judge Ledwith, to testify in a case of disturbance and disorderly conduct in this temple. The trouble seemed to be among the female portion of the flock. The sisters and brothers of the congregation are not on friendly terms, and have not been for some time past. Yesterday, during the course of prayers, the ladies began to hiss and laugh and create als turbance generally. Some of the male portion went to the Tenth precinct in a high state of excitement

to the Tenth precinct in a high state of excitement and demanded a squad of men immediately to put a stop to the proceedings. When the officers, with their shields and batons, appeared an unnatural "quietus" seemed to reign throughout. There was no slaughter; nobody hurt. Such was the cry from every side.

On complaint of Mr. C. H. Oppermann, of 192 Canal street, Mrs. Gullaum, of 29 Ludiow street, and Jane Hartt, Betsey Harris and Rachael Louice, of 56 Hester street, were arrested. The ladies, when they were arraigned, said that it was after prayers the row commenced, when one of them got up to ask the Vice President why it was that nothing had been done to get two of the brothers now in jail released, as their families were suffering and in distress. They were surprised and carried off, to their great astonishment and against their garnest protestations. As no clear charge was made earinst these neople Judge Ledwith discarried of, to their great astonishment and against their parnest protestations. As no clear charge was made against these people Judge Ledwith discharged them with a reprimand merely, and the sons and daughters went to their homes without more ado.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

At a meeting of the Board, held yesterday at the Prince street Asylum, Messrs. Dennis O'Donoghue, Walter Roche and F. J. Twomey were elected managers, to fill vacancles. Mr. Jeremiah Quinian was gers, to fill vacancies. Mr. Jeremian Quinian was elected secretary of the Board in place of Mr. Louis B. Binsse, resigned, and Mr. F. J. Twomey, assistant secretary, in place of Mr. Quinian promoted. The Board also purchased for the uses of asylums the celebrated Sherwood farm, in Prekskill, Westchester county, which consists of 240 acres. It is the intention of the managers to use the farm for the orohan calidren to practise useful occupations.